

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 27. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JULY 3, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 10th, 1815. 25—cf.

LEXINGTON PORTER & ALE BREWERY.

The subscriber will have on delivery in a few days, ALE and PORTER in bottles. Having made arrangements with the Glass-works at Mayeville for an extensive supply of bottles, he is enabled to execute orders which may be sent from the country.
JOHN COLEMAN.
Lexington, May 10. 20

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tl

BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst.
Terms as usual.
March 11, 1815. 11

HERAN & MAXWELL HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.
Lexington, June 25, 1814. 26

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.
Country merchants will be supplied with CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS, SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITIES,
And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.
N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.
February 20. 8

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.
JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
Sept. 19. 38

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.
Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Tates Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Plastering & Stucco-ork.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

WEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches—such as Stucco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.
ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11—f

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

LEXINGTON

White Lead Manufactory.

THE President and Directors of the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Company, have the pleasure of informing the public, that the works of the Company are in complete and successful operation in the manufacturing of Dry White Lead, which they warrant unmixed with Whiting, or any other substance whatever, and pledge themselves that the quality in every respect is, and shall continue to be, superior to any imported from Europe. They also will in a few weeks be prepared to manufacture White Lead ground in Oil, Red Lead, Litharge, Patent Yellow, and Sugar of Lead.—From the abilities of Mr. Turner, their manager, in every branch of the business, the Company feel confident of being able to supercede the necessity of the importation from abroad of those articles.—Orders from the Western, Southern, and Eastern Merchants, are respectfully invited.
B. METCALFE,
Agent for the Company.
Lexington, April 26, 1815. 18—f

Take Notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the stable of James Eads, in Lexington, on Monday night, the first of May, 1815, a handsome Gray Horse, between 6 and 7 years old, shot all round, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, E S—he was bought out of a drove that came from Cumberland—perhaps, if not stolen, has made towards that place.—Any person taking up said horse, and bringing him to me, shall be well Rewarded for their trouble.
THOMAS EADS.
Lexington, 19th May, 1815. 21—f

Public Sale.

On the 10th of July next I will expose for sale for cash, at my house main street, Louisville, Ky.
20 Hogsheads Orleans Sugar, do.
420 barrels, do. do.
1 barrel of Tortoise Shell.
Also the

Barge "Two Friends."

with all the apparatus per inventory as landing at Shippingport.
J. A. HONORI, Agent
for the Administrator
of Peter De Bruge, dec'd.
June 5, 1815. 25—31.

James Garrison,

[From Philadelphia]

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Main street, opposite to the Branch Bank, Lexington,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has served a regular term at the above business, and flatters himself that by a strict attention and constant supply of the best Medicines, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Among his leading articles are:

Gum Opium	Cannelle Flowers
Camphor	Emery
Arabic	Cinnamon
Assafetida,	Juniper Berries
Spanish Flies	Tartar Emetic
Jalap	Ipeca
Calamel Pp.	Aloes
Rheubarb Root	Gentian Root
Powder	Orange Peel
Magnesia	Glue
Liquorice Ball	Red Precipitate
Refined	White ditto
Root	Glaub. Salts
Manna	Roschell do
Sulphur	Castor Oil
Roll Brimstone	Sweet Oil, &c.
Cream Tartar	Sugar Lead
Powder Barks	

Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.
British Oil
Steer's Opodeldoc
Bateman's Drops
Harlem Oil
Worm Oil
Worm Tea
Stoughton's Bitters

Dye Stuffs.
Fustic
Logwood
Madder
Oil Vitriol
Blue Vitriol
Red Wood

Colours.
Lamp Black
Ivory Black
Prussian Blue, No. 1.
do do No. 2.
King's Yellow
Vermillion

In addition to the above, he has just received,
300 lb. Oil Vitriol,
100 lb. Aqua Fortis, with a general Assortment of Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
Country Physicians and Merchants can be supplied with the above Medicines, on the most reasonable terms.

Also for sale, 19 barrels TANNER'S OIL, of a superior quality.—May 22. 22

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill-street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.

10 1-4 Acres of WOODLAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's Mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use.
JOHN HART.
Lexington, February 11, 1815. 7—f

Woodford County, &c.

Taken up by John Boston of said county, living near the Jessamine line, 1 1-2 miles from Cave's old mill, a Bay Horse, judged to be eight years old, about 14 hands high, has been shot all round but has lost the shoes, the hoof of his left hind foot white and a few white hairs above the hoof, no marks or brands perceivable, he is low in order—appraised to seven dollars before me, this 3d day of April, 1815.
J. DAVIDSON, J. P.

Jessamine county, &c.

Taken up by John Cyler, on the Sugar creek road, near the Ferry, one Bay Horse, fourteen hands high, 7 years old, hip shot on the left hip, starred in the face, bob tail, rubbed with the gears—appraised to \$25 before me this 17th day of April, 1815.
A. LOGAN, J. P.

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the constitution, emperor of the French, to all present and to come, Greeting.

Since we were called, fifteen years ago, by the wish of France, to the government of the state, we endeavored to perfect, at different periods, the constitutional forms, according to the wants and the desires of the nation, and profiting by the lessons of experience. The constitutions of the empire are thus formed by a series of acts which have been clothed with the approbation of the people.

We had then for our end, to organize a great European federative system, which we had adopted as being conformable to the spirit of the age, and favorable to the progress of civilization. To bring it to completion, and to give it all the extent and all the stability of which it was susceptible, we had postponed the establishment of many interior institutions, more especially intended to protect the liberty of the citizens. Our end henceforth, is only to increase the prosperity of France, by the strengthening of public liberty.—Hence results the necessity of many important modifications in the constitutions, senatus consulta and other acts which govern this empire.

For these reasons, wishing, on the one side to preserve whatever is good and salutary in the old, and, on the other, to render the constitutions of our empire conformable in every respect, to the national wishes and wants, as well as to the state of peace which we desire to maintain with Europe, we have resolved to propose to the people a series of arrangements tending to modify and perfect their constitutional acts, to surround the rights of the citizens with all their guarantees, to give to the representative system all its extension, to invest the intermediate bodies with the desirable respect and power; in a word, to combine the highest point of political liberty and individual safety, with the power and energy necessary to cause the independence of the French people and the dignity of our crown to be respected by foreigners. In consequence, the following articles, forming a supplementary act to the constitutions of the empire, will be submitted to the free and solemn approbation of all the citizens throughout the whole extent of France.

TITLE I.—General Arrangements

Art. 1. The constitution of the Empire, to wit, the constitutional act of the 22d Frimaire, in the year 8, the senatus consulta of the 14th and 16th Thermidor, in the year 10, and that of the 28th Floreal, in the year 12, shall be modified by the following arrangements. All the other arrangements are confirmed and maintained.

2. The legislative power is exercised by the emperor and by two houses.

3. The first house, called the house of peers, is hereditary.

4. The emperor appoints the members, who are irremovable, they and their male descendants, from the eldest to the eldest in the direct line.—The number of the peers is unlimited.—Adoption does not transmit the dignity of a peer to him who is the object of it. The peers take their seat at the age of 21 years, but have not a determining (deliberative) voice until 25.

5. The house of peers is presided by the arch-chancellor of the empire, or, in the case provided by the 51st article of the senatus consultum of the 28th Floreal, year 12, by one of the members of this house, specially designated by the emperor.

6. The members of the imperial family, in the order of inheritance, are peers of right. They sit after the president.—They take their seats at 18 years, but have not a determining voice until 21.

7. The second house, called the house of representatives, is elected by the people.

8. The members of this house are in number six hundred and twenty-nine. They must be 25 years old at least.

9. The president of the house of representatives is appointed by the house, at the opening of the first session. He remains in office until the renewal of the house. His nomination is submitted to the approbation of the emperor.

10. The house of representatives verifies the powers of its members, and pronounces upon the validity of contested elections.

11. The members of the house of representatives receive for travelling expences and during the session, the compensation determined by the constituent assembly.

12. They are re-eligible indefinitely.

13. The house of representatives is renewed of right, wholly, every 5 years.

14. No member of either house can be arrested, except in the case of flagrant crime, nor prosecuted on a criminal or correctional charge, except by virtue of a resolution of the house of which he is a member.

15. No one can be arrested or detained for debt, from the issuing of the convocation, (a partir de la convocation,) nor for forty days after the session.

16. The peers are judged by their house, on a criminal or correctional charge, according to forms which shall be regulated by law.

17. The quality of peers and of representatives is compatible with all public functions except those of matters of accounts, (hors celles de comptable.) However, the perfects and superfects are not eligible by the electoral colleges of the department, or of the arrondissement which they administer.

18. The emperor sends to the houses some ministers of state, and some counsellors of state, who have a seat there, and take part in the discussions, but who have not a determining voice, except when they are members of the house as peers, or elected by the people.

19. The ministers who are members of the house of peers, or of that of representatives, or who have a seat by mission of the government, give to the house the illustrations which are judged necessary, when their publicity does not compromise the interest of the state.

20. The sitting of the two houses are public. They may nevertheless form themselves into secret committee; the house of peers upon the request of ten members, and that of the representatives upon the request of twenty-five.

The government may likewise require secret committees to make communications. In every case the determination and the votes can only take place in public sessions.

21. The emperor may prorogue, adjourn, and

dissolve the house of representatives. The proclamation which pronounces the dissolution, convokes the electoral colleges for a new election, and indicates the assembling of the representatives in six months at the farthest (au plus tard.)

22. During the interval of the sessions of the house of representatives, or in case of a dissolution of this house, the house of peers cannot assemble themselves.

23. The government has the proposing of the law; the house may propose amendments if these amendments are not adopted by the government, the house is bound to vote upon the law as it was proposed.

24. The house have the right to request the government to propose a law upon a specified subject, and to digest (rediger) that which appears to them proper to insert in the law. This request may be made by either of the houses.

25. Whenever a bill (redaction) is adopted in one of the two houses, it is carried to the other; and if it is there approved, it is carried to the emperor.

26. No written discourse, except the reports of committees, the reports of the ministers upon the laws which are presented and the accounts which are rendered, can be read in either of the houses.

TITLE II.—Of the electoral college and the mode of election.

27. The electoral colleges of a department and of an arrondissement are maintained, conformably to the senatus consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, except as to the following modifications.

28. The assemblies of a canton, shall fill up every year by annual election, all the vacancies in the electoral colleges.

29. From the year 1816, a member of the house of peers, designated by the emperor, shall be president for life and irremovable of every electoral college of a department.

30. From the same period, the electoral college of each department shall appoint from among the members of each college of an arrondissement a president and two vice presidents. To this end, the meeting of the college of a department precedes fifteen days, that of the college of an arrondissement.

31. The colleges of a department and of an arrondissement shall appoint the number of representatives established for each, by the act and the table subjoined, No. I.

32. The representatives may be chosen indifferently, throughout the whole extent of France. Every college of a department or arrondissement which shall choose a representative out of the department or arrondissement shall appoint a substitute (suppléant) who must necessarily be taken from the department or arrondissement.

33. The manufacturing and commercial industry and property shall have a special representation. The election of the commercial and manufacturing representatives shall be made by the electoral college of a department, out of a list of eligible persons prepared by the chambers of commerce and the consultative chamber assembled together, according to the act and the table subjoined, No. 2.

TITLE III.—Of the law of imposts.

34. The general direct tax, whether on land (foncier) or on moveables (mobilière), is only voted for one year; the indirect taxes may be voted for several years. In cases of the dissolution of the house of representatives, the taxes voted in the preceding session are continued until the new meeting of the house.

35. No direct or indirect tax money or in kind (en nature), can be collected (perçu), no loan can take place, no inscription of credit can be made in the great book of the public debt, no domain can be alienated or exchanged, no levy of men for the army can be decreed, no portion of the territory can be exchanged, but by virtue of a law.

36. Every proposal for a tax, for a loan or a levy of men can only be made to the house of representatives.

37. It is also to the house of representatives that are brought, 1st. the general budget of the state, containing the sketch (l'appareil) of the receipts and the proposition for funds to be assigned for the year to every department of the ministry; 2nd, the account of the receipts and expenditures of the year or years preceding.

TITLE IV.—Of ministers and responsibility.

38. All the acts of government must be countersigned by a minister holding the department.

39. The ministers are responsible for the acts of government signed by them, also for the execution of the laws.

40. They may be impeached (accusés) by the house of representatives, and are tried by that of peers.

41. Every minister, every commandant of an army by land or sea, may be impeached by the house of representatives and tried by the house of peers, for having compromised the safety or honor of the nation.

42. The house of peers, in this case, exercises, a discretionary power, both in characterizing the crime, and in inflicting the punishment.

43. Before pronouncing a minister to be in a state of impeachment, the house of representatives must declare that there is ground for investigating (qu'il y a lieu à examiner) a proposition for impeachment.

44. This declaration cannot be made until after the report of a committee of sixty members drawn by lot. This committee does not make its report until ten days at soonest after its appointment.

45. When the house has declared that there is ground for investigation, it may call the minister before it to require of him explanation. This call cannot take place until ten days after the report of the committee.

46. In every other case, the ministers holding a department cannot be called or commanded by the house.

47. When the house of representatives has declared that there is ground for an investigation against a minister, a new committee is formed of sixty members, drawn by lot, as the first, and a new report is made by this committee upon the subject of impeachment, (sur la mise en accusation.) This committee cannot report until ten days after its appointment.

48. The act of impeachment cannot be pronounced until ten days after the reading and distribution of the report.

49. The impeachment being pronounced, the house of representatives appoints five commissioners out of its body to prosecute the impeachment before the house of peers.

50. The article 75 of TITLE VIII. of the constitutional act of 23d Frimaire, year 3, declaring that the agents of the government cannot be prosecuted but by virtue of a decision of the council of state, shall be modified by law.

TITLE V.—Of the Judicial Powers.

51. The emperor appoints all the judges.—They are irremovable and for life, from the time of their appointment; except the judges of the peace and the judges of commerce, who shall hold as formerly. The present judges appointed by the emperor according to the terms of the senatus consultum of the 12th October, 1807, and whom he shall deem proper to retain, shall receive provision for life before the 1st of next January.

52. The institution of juries is maintained.

53. The discussion in criminal cases are public.

54. Military crimes alone are judged by military tribunals, (sont du ressort.)

55. All other crimes, even committed by military men, are to be cognizable in the civil tribunals.

56. All the crimes and offences which were referred (attribués) to the high imperial court, and whose judgment is not reserved by the present act to the house of peers, shall be tried before the ordinary tribunals.

57. The emperor has the right of pardon, even in a correctional matter, and of granting amnesties.

58. The interpretations of the laws required by the court of appeals, (cassation) shall be given in the form of a law.

TITLE VI.—Rights of the people.

59. Frenchmen are equal in the sight of the law, whether for contribution to the public taxes and charges, or for admission to civil and military employ.

60. No one can, under any pretext, be deprived of the judges assigned to him by law.

61. No one can be prosecuted, arrested, detained or exiled, except in cases provided by the law, and according to the prescribed forms.

62. Liberty of worship is guaranteed to all.

63. All property possessed or acquired by virtue of the laws, and all the debts (créances) of the state, are inviolable.

64. Every citizen has the right of printing and publishing his thoughts, by signing them, without any previous restraints, except legal responsibility after the publication, by the trial by jury, even when there would be only cause for the application of a correctional punishment.

65. The rights of petition is assured to the citizens. Every petition is an individual one.—These petitions may be addressed either to the government or to the two houses; nevertheless even these last ones ought to bear the title to his majesty the emperor. They shall be presented to the house under the guarantee of a member who recommends the petition. They are read publicly; and if the house undertakes the consideration of them, they are carried to the emperor by the president.

66. No place, no part of the territory can be declared in a state of *siège*, except in case of an invasion by a foreign force, or of civil troubles.—In the second case it can only be done by law.—However, if a case occur, when the house are in session, the act of the government declaring the state of *siège*, must be converted into a proposition, or a law, within the first fifteen days of the meeting of the houses.

67. The French people declares, moreover, that in the delegation which it has made, and which it makes of its powers, it has not intended and does not intend to give the right of proposing the re-establishment of the Bourbons, or of any prince of that family, upon the throne, even in case of an extinction of the imperial dynasty; for the right of establishing either the ancient nobility or the feudal or seigniorial rights, or the *tythes*, or any privileged or dominant worship, nor the raising any question against the irrevocability of the sale of the national domains. It interdicts formally to the government, to the houses, and to the citizens, even proposition in this respect.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor. The minister of state.

(Signed) The duke of BASSANO.

HORRID MASSACRE!!!

We are this evening enabled to lay before our readers the particulars of the Massacre at Dartmoor Prison, in England, where the blood of sixty three defenceless American, was wantonly spilt without any cause or provocation whatever. We have perused the Journal of Mr. Andrews, kept during his confinement in that prison, and the following is the substance of what he recorded respecting this bloody affair, of which he was an eye witness, and narrowly escaped the fate of his unfortunate fellow-captives.
Columbian.

EXTRACT MASSACRE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS

"On the 6th of April, at 9 o'clock P. M. capt. T. G. Shortland, keeper of the Dartmoor Prison, happened to discover a small hole which had been picked through one of the inner walls of the prison, by some of our boys who referred any employment to idleness. Upwards of five thousand prisoners were, at this time, civilly walking in the yards of the different prisons not dreaming of the approaching tragedy, and wholly unconscious of the existence of the little hole from which it was to originate. Instantly the ringing of an alarm bell, saluted their astonished ears; and scarcely had they time to look their surprise when the drum beat to arms!

"Curiosity alone prompted them to turn their attention to the gate, as the only avenue through which they might learn the cause of this extraordinary alarm. Each one was eager to get nearest to the source of information, till from the pressure of some thousands, the gate gave way, the crowd with it, and those in the rear pressed forwards so rapidly, the foremost found it impossible to resist the current.

rent, but were pushed entirely through the passage.

"At this moment, captain Shortland, at the head of the troops of the garrison entered the inner square of the prison, & drew up his men in a position to charge the prisoners, who were gazing with wonder on this military movement, not dreaming that themselves were its object. The officers of the garrison perceiving the bloody intention of the keeper, would have no hand in the business, declined giving any orders & resigned their power to capt Shortland. After viewing, in speechless astonishment, a manœuvre that at length seemed to menace their own safety, the prisoners, though unconscious of blame, began to think in most prudent to retire, and every one hastened towards their respective prisons, with all possible alacrity.

"The order to fire was now giving by the keeper, and promptly obeyed. A full volley of musketry was discharged into a body of several thousand men, all retreating in the most peaceable manner.

"Through the gates and iron palings that separated the troops from the prisoners, were these volleys repeated, for several rounds; while the defenceless victims, dead and wounded, fell thick on every side. Their flight was in disorder, and the floors of the cells they were seeking to regain, were soon clogged with the wounded, who had fallen in the passages, and the unwounded who were flying over them.

"Their murderous pursuers had now entered the yards of each prison making a general charge on man and boy, sheathing their ruthless bayonets in the bodies of the retreating prisoners, and completing the work of destruction by the discharge of another volley of musketry in the backs of the hindmost who were forcing their passage, over the wounded, into their prison.

"Nor did they stop here; but patrolled the yard to find some solitary fugitive who had sought safety in flight. One poor affrighted wretch had fled close to the wall of one of the prisons, fearing to move, lest he should meet his death. Him those demons of hell discovered, and the bloody Shortland gave the fatal order. In vain the trembling victim fell on his knees, and in that imploring attitude besought their compassion, begged them to spare a life almost exhausted by suffering and confinement. He pleaded to brutes—he appealed to tigers. "Fire!" cried Shortland, and several balls were discharged into his bosom!

"This inhuman monster, having now glutted his Nero appetite with blood," retired with the troops, leaving the scene of his heroism slippery with the life-blood of defenceless freemen! Sixty three Americans bled to gratify the spleen of a British turnkey! Seven of them were relieved by death from the task of telling the degrading tale.

"The wounded were removed from the scene of slaughter, as soon as practicable, and placed in the hospital, under the direction of Dr. McGrath, head surgeon of the department, who used every exertion in his power to alleviate their sufferings and restore them to health. He demanded admittance into the prisons, and received the wounded who had escaped thither previous to the doors being closed. His tenderness and humanity are acknowledged with gratitude by his patients.

"A despatch was immediately sent to Plymouth, to inform the admiral and the military commandant of the tragical events. On the following morning, a strong reinforcement arrived from Plymouth, under the command of a colonel, who took charge of the garrison; information of which was immediately given to the prisoners, accompanied with a request that a committee be appointed from among them to receive an explanation respecting the transactions of the preceding evening. But the survivors, smarting under a painful sense of their unparalleled wrong, unanimously answered (by letter) that as citizens of the United States of America they should conceive it a disgrace and degradation of their national character to hold any correspondence with the murderer of their countrymen. But that if the colonel desired a conference with the prisoners, it would be met on their part with pleasure and the most satisfactory explanation of every part of their conduct should be given.

"Accordingly, the colonel attended, at the gate of the prison, accompanied by captain Shortland, with a visage over-spread with gloom, and glowing with conscious guilt. He faintly attempted to justify his conduct, and pleaded mercy! He feared the prisoners were attempting to escape!

"The colonel patiently heard the stories on both sides of the question, and promised that it should be submitted to the decision of a coroner's inquest, next day, and that a thorough investigation of every relative circumstance should then take place.

"The prisoners then hoisted the colors half-mast on every prison, and visited the dead in the hospital department. But here a scene was presented too shocking for humanity. Tables were spread and covered with fractured legs and arms, that had just been severed from the bodies of our groaning fellow captives. There lay seven of our countrymen, marked with horrid wounds & bereft of life—here above fifty were expressing their anguish in half-smothered complaints, or audible groans. Our feelings can better be conceived than described.

"A committee of six was then appointed

to take the depositions of those best acquainted with the facts relating to this affair, & make every proper arrangement for furnishing the coroner with the most material evidence. All these depositions exactly agree with the statement here given.

"In the afternoon an admiral arrived at the prison, attended by the captain of a seventy-four. After politely introducing themselves they informed the prisoners that they came sanctioned by the proper authority, to make enquiries into the past conduct of captain Shortland, during his agency, and promised that he should be strictly interrogated on the subject. They left us with many fair assurances that a strict and impartial investigation should take place with respect to his conduct.

"One circumstance that occurred during the massacre ought not to be omitted. One of the soldiers belonging to the same regiment that performed this work of blood, was lighting a lamp at the door of No. 3, [one of the prisons] when the carnage commenced, and, in the hurry of retreat, was forced inside among the wounded and exasperated prisoners. In the height of their resentment, the eye of vengeance was for a moment directed to the only enemy which chance had thus thrown in their power. It was but for a moment. The dignity of the American character was not thus to be sullied. To the astonishment of this affrighted soldier, who was every moment expecting to be immolated on the altar of revenge, as some atonement to the manes of our murdered countrymen, he received assurances of safety and protection. "Americans never murder their prisoners: rest easy. Your life shall be preserved to distinguish between the humanity of a British soldier, and that of an American sailor." Accordingly, when the doors were opened to discharge the wounded, the man was delivered up to his astonished comrades, in perfect safety. This was a triumph of sentiment, that might have filled the British soldiers with admiration at its sublimity, and the deepest shame for their own littleness.

"On the eighth, the coroner's jury arrived consisting of sixteen farmers, and commenced taking the piffling depositions of each party. The evidence on the part of the keeper of the prison, consisted of the very soldiers who committed the murder by his orders. The verdict of the jury, to the dismay and astonishment of every unprejudiced man, was—*Justifiable Homicide!!*

"The following facts were fully and completely proved, on the part of the prisoners, and comprise the substance of their evidence before the jury of inquest: viz.

"That the hole in the wall was unknown to more than three-fourths of those confined in the yard, while it was made, and not a person belonging to No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, knew that such a thing was ever made or intended.

"That no kind of combination for the purpose of escape had ever existed or even been thought of; and nothing had been said or done, directly or indirectly, to give color to such a charge or suspicion.

"That curiosity, and nothing else, urged them to the gate, and that this curiosity was excited by the sudden ringing of the alarm bell.

"That the lock on the gate was broken by a man in a state of intoxication, and done without the knowledge of the prisoners.

"That the few prisoners that were forced through the inner gate, could not resist the pressure of the crowd behind, who were pressing forward to learn the cause of the alarm.

"That no violence was offered by the prisoners; but every one commenced retreating, when they saw the troops advancing.

"That captain Shortland took sole charge of the troops and was heard to order them to fire.

"That the prisoners were all that while running before the soldiers to gain the inside of their prison.

"That the soldiers followed up the few last prisoners, and shot them as they were entering the door.

"That two men were actually killed inside the prison.

"That some few, who were unable to gain the inside of the prison, were deliberately aimed at and shot by the soldiers from the rampart, while striving to get in.

"That a subaltern officer, who assisted captain S. was seen to be assisting in the killing of a boy not more than sixteen years old.

"That a prisoner applied to captain Shortland to stop the horrid massacre, as the prisoners were retreating, but received in answer, "return, you d—d rascal."

"And, lastly, that a singular circumstance preceded the affair, that leaves no room for conjecture, but carries conviction at once to the mind, that the whole was a cool premeditated, and deliberate murder; which circumstance is this: Each prison contained four doors, which were always kept open, until the sound of a horn warned the prisoners to retire for the night, after which the doors were closed. But on this memorable evening, no horn had sound, the prisoners were walking in the yard of their prisons and yet the turnkeys had been in and locked all the doors of each prison, save one. Thus the bloody wretch, who was meditating his evening's amusement, first gave orders to cut off their retreat, and then began his attack in front. Instead of four doors, the hunted wretches had all to fly

to one—choaked the passage, and were slaughtered there. Others were hunted singly about the yard, and wantonly butchered by the bayonet or bullet. It was also proved, that captain S. had hold of one of the muskets, in conjunction with a soldier, in the commencement of the firing.

"Mr. Beasley, the American agent, was immediately made acquainted with all the particulars herein stated, upon which an investigation of the subject took place at Plymouth, under the direction of Mr. B. attended by Mr. Williams, and other agents, and further depositions were to be taken previous to the prisoners leaving England," &c.

(BY REQUEST.) COMMUNICATION.

William Morton, Esq.

SIR—On reading your notice in the Reporter of the 21st inst. forbidding the Trustees of the Transylvania University to sell the lot on which it now stands, I was not a little astonished, because I knew that you had some years since acted as a Trustee in it, and have reason to believe that you then supported its interest, nor can it yet be doubted, from the general correctness of your conduct, but that you are still friendly to its real interest. I am therefore compelled to conclude, that for want of correct information, you have mistaken its interest in the present case. Permit me, therefore, to state to you the facts upon this subject, and the views of the Trustees in removing the seat of the Institution, which I have no doubt will on more mature reflection, induce you not only to withdraw your notice and opposition, but secure your aid in the removal.

Fact 1. It is well known to every member of the Transylvania Company, that it was established to aid the Transylvania Seminary. For that purpose they purchased the lot, and erected the old building thereon, the whole of which they offered to the Trustees of the Seminary for what it cost, say 4000, and at five years credit without interest—provided, that the Trustees would fix the seat of the Seminary thereon. The Trustees accepted the offer, and fixed the seat of the Institution accordingly—at the same time it ought to be recollected, that the Trustees in accepting this offer, rejected several respectable offers from other towns.

Fact 2. It is also well known, that at the expiration of the five years, the funds of the Seminary would not admit of paying this debt, but in order to settle it, and carry the intention of the Seminary Company more fully into effect, they appointed you and two others a committee to solicit the relinquishment of shares of 100, each from the individual members. It is also well known that said committee did obtain relinquishments of at least two thirds, if not three fourths of all those shares, and that notwithstanding the constitution and bye-laws of said Company, completely authorised a bare majority of the Company to dispose of the whole of its shares, yet the Trustees, to prevent complaint, have since paid off all such shares as were demanded and not relinquished.

Fact 3. It is equally well known that boarding has risen in Lexington to \$140, and from \$140 to \$230 per year. It is also well known to have prevented at least twelve students from entering the University the present session, and may have prevented double that number besides. This being the fact, there cannot be any well grounded hope that the University can prosper under this weight of expenses to parents.

Fact 4. The laws of the University authorising the sale of its out lands, positively require, that all the proceeds shall be invested in bank stock, and the dividends thereon only expended. From this circumstance, the Trustees have it not in their power to build without selling the lot they at present occupy—& without building on a much more extensive plan than the present house, cannot have the students boarded in the Institution, so as to reduce the expenses &c.

Fact 5. The Trustees have been offered a larger piece of ground gratis than the one they contemplate selling, and in a much more healthy retired place than the one now occupied, and within about three fifths of a mile from the Court-House; where the students will not have half the temptations to draw them from their studies, and yet sufficiently near town for them to have all the intercourse with its citizens that can be beneficial to them—and as there are two new streets opened through high dry ground to this lot, it will be quite convenient for the youth of the town to attend there.

The Trustees having taken a full view of the advantages and disadvantages of keeping the seat of the Institution in the heart of town, did not hesitate in deciding that the disadvantages greatly preponderated, and were of the opinion that the interest of the University under all the circumstances stated, imperiously required that the lot at present occupied should be sold, and the seat of the Institution removed to the lot lately offered as a donation, by which the proceeds of the lot thus sold would enable them to build an elegant house on a healthy and handsome site, sufficiently large to accommodate the Professors and a Steward, with rooms to board at least one hundred students, and thereby not only remove all the evils attending its being in the heart of town, but improve its character, and add to the funds of the Institution at least twenty thousand dollars. Under this view of the subject, two-thirds of the

Trustees agreed to sell the old lot, and remove the seat of the University to the new one, and erect thereon the building contemplated.

When you reflect that this measure was adopted by a very large majority of the Trustees, who have, without any personal interest, rendered the Institution, by their time, attention, and individual exertions, the most essential services, you cannot, I am persuaded, with the usual exercise of that good sense, candor & liberality, which has heretofore governed your conduct, withhold your approbation and aid to the removal.

HONESTUS.

TO HONESTUS.

SIR—Your communication addressed to William Morton, esq. published in the Western Monitor of the 30th ult. is evidently intended to influence the public opinion, concerning one of the most flagrant outrages against moral honesty, that ever disgraced a public body—I mean the vote taken in the board of trustees of the Transylvania University, for the removal of the seat of that institution. You are too well acquainted with the inflexible virtue and integrity of that gentleman, to induce in you a hope that you could by any means prompt him ever to violate the confidence reposed in him, by the Transylvania Company; but you have vainly calculated, that by engaging public attention to another object, the unjustifiable part you acted in that affair, would escape scrutiny. Had you contented yourself with endeavoring to impress your opinions on the minds of the people in the streets and market place, I should not have thus noticed you; but since you have attempted to shroud yourself under a specious title, and practice deception through the medium of the press, I will endeavor to touch you with Ithuriel's spear, and present you naked to a wandering world. I therefore demand of you explicit answers to the following interrogatories—which, if you decline to give, they will be taken pro confesso.

Have you been a trustee of the Transylvania University for a series of years, and has much of its interest been confided to your care?

Did you not know that the terms of the contract between the Transylvania Company and the Transylvania Seminary, was entered at full length on the books of the latter; and was it not your duty to have communicated that fact to the board, when the vote to remove the seat of the university was taken?

Have not several of the trustees who voted for the removal of the seat of the University, informed you since the publication of Mr. Morton's notice, that at the time they gave their votes, they were entirely ignorant of the terms on which the University held the lot?

When the vote was taken for the removal, was it not either expressed or implied, that the university was to be fixed on the lot offered by Higgins and Sanders?

Was it not at that time understood, that several members would vote in favor of that place, who would oppose a removal to any other?

In filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Leary, would you have voted for any man who had previously declared he was opposed to the removal of the University? Name the twelve students who have been prevented from entering the university this session, on account of the high price of boarding.

What part did you take in forming and publishing the resolutions of the students of the university, which appeared in the last Reporter and Monitor?

Have you not attempted to prevent the meaning of a plain statute, under which you are sworn to act, in order to support the late election of a member in the room of Mr. Leary?

I expect plain and unequivocal answers to each, and all of the above interrogatories, when you shall again hear from
PHILO-HONESTUS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MR. BRADFORD—I was among the many "Spectators" who attended the meeting of the trustees of the Transylvania University, on the 4th of June last, and listened to the warm and animated debates which then took place; and when I consider the deep interest which the public take in the concerns of that institution, I have been surprised that none of your correspondents have as yet published the proceedings of that memorable day. I therefore send you the following sketch. PHILO-CIVIS.

Major Alexander Parker acted as Chairman. After some debate, Mr. John B. Romyne of New-York, was unanimously elected President, with a salary of \$2,250 per annum, attached to the office.

The rev. Mr. Blythe, being nominated as Professor in the university for five years succeeding the first of October, the following resolution was moved by Mr. William T. Barry, and seconded by Mr. Lewis Sanders:

"The trustees of the Transylvania University believing that the appointment of the rev. James Blythe as Professor will be materially injurious to the interests and prosperity of the university, are impelled by a sense of duty to adopt the following resolution—
Resolved, That it is inexpedient to elect the rev. James Blythe as Professor in the Transylvania University."

On the motion of Col. James Trotter, to lay the same on the table, (which would amount to a virtual rejection of it) the vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. George Clark, James Macconn, James M'Chord, Frederick Ridgely, Robert Stewart, Charles M'Pheters, James Trotter, Andrew M'Calla, Robert H. Cunningham, John M'Dowell—10.

NAYS—Edmund Bullock, Thomas Wallace, Charles Humphreys, William T. Barry, Lewis Sanders, John W. Hunt, William Leary—7. So the motion was overruled.

A ballot was then taken, when Mr. Blythe received eleven votes; and a resolution passed by the same majority, "that the Rev. James Blythe be, and he is hereby elected, a Professor in the Transylvania University."—To which the following Protest was entered:

"WE, the undersigned trustees, believing that the appointment of the Rev. Jas. Blythe as Professor in the Transylvania University, will be permanently injurious to the interests of the institution, do enter our solemn protest against it.

Signed by John W. Hunt, Lewis Sanders, William Leary, Edm'd Bullock, Chas. Humphreys, Thos. Wallace, Wm. T. Barry.

From the National Intelligencer.

To the Disbanded Officers of the Army.

A brother who has shared your toils and sufferings; who can bear testimony to your zeal and patriotism, and knows how to appreciate your personal virtues

and your military talents, begs leave to address you.

Though the precipitate and improvident act of Congress of the 3d of March dismissed you from the public service, whilst festering in your wounds, without thanks and without remuneration; yet you find cause of consolation in the beneficent views and liberal disposition of the executive department of the government.

Let us, then, meet our hard condition with complacency, and always bear in mind, that disinterested patriotism forms the distinctive characteristic of an American soldier—That patience is the test of fortitude, and despondency the associate of weakness; however cheerless the prospect now before us, we may confidently look forward to better times and happier days.

Our fellow citizens are generous and just; they partake our sympathies and require only to understand our reasonable pretensions that they may sanction them—nor must we doubt that the fourteenth Congress will listen to our grievances and acknowledge the justice of our claims.

Allied to you by the strongest ties which can bind man to man, and deeply affected by the distress which awaits hundreds of our brethren late in arms—permit me, for their special relief and the benefit of all concerned, to propose a general convention of the disbanded officers of the late army, to be holden by deputation at Harrisburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the first day of November next. And also that the said convention be formed agreeably to the following plan, viz:

General meetings of the disbanded officers to be held at the following times and places, viz:

1st. At Newburyport, for the state of New-Hampshire and the Province of Maine, on the first day of September next.

2d. At Boston, for Massachusetts, at the same time.

3d. At Hartford, for the states of Connecticut & Rhode Island, at the same time.

4th. At Windsor, for the state of Vermont, at the same time.

5th. At Albany, for the state of New-York, at the same time.

6th. At Trenton, for the state of New-Jersey, at the same time.

7th. At Harrisburg, for the state of Pennsylvania, at the same time.

8th. At Baltimore, for Maryland, at the same time.

9th. At Richmond, for Virginia, at the same time.

10th. At Raleigh, for North Carolina, at the same time.

11th. At Columbia, for South Carolina, at the same time.

12th. At Augusta, for Georgia, at the same time.

13th. At Baton Rouge, for Louisiana and the Mississippi territory, the 15th August.

14th. At Nashville, for Tennessee and the Missouri territory, the 1st of September.

15th. At Lexington, for Kentucky and the Indiana and Illinois territories, the 1st of September.

16th. At Chillicothe, for the state of Ohio and the Michigan territory, the 1st of September.

And that the officers thus assembled shall elect 1, 2 or 3 representatives, as may be found convenient, the last number to be preferred, to meet in general convention with authority duly vested in them, under the signature of the officers, respectively who may be present at the general meetings proposed; to take into their consideration the following subjects, and, after due deliberation had thereon, to adopt such measures as may in their judgment best promote the views and interests of their constituents:

1. To apply to the general government, by a respectful petition, for such pecuniary emoluments as may place the discharged officers of the late army, on a footing with those of the revolutionary war; strict regard being paid to duration of service.

2. To obtain pensions from the same authority if practicable, for the individuals of every grade and rank, of the late army, who by their services and sufferings have merited them.

3. To sue to the same authority, on behalf of the discharged officers, for the land proposed to be granted to them, during the session of the late Congress, and

4. To endeavor to procure an act of the government to secure to the officers aforesaid, whose characters and conduct are without exception, a preference for commissions in any Military Corps which may hereafter be levied by the U. States, so long as such officers or any of them may be able to bear arms with effect.

It is recommended to the general state and territorial meetings, so soon as they have made their elections, to communicate their respective proceedings to the deputies from the state of Pennsylvania, addressed to them at Philadelphia, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made at Harrisburg, for the reception of the general convention—and also that their several meetings should provide funds to defray the reasonable, and necessary expenses of their deputies severally, whilst engaged on the business committed to their management, in proportion to the individual grades of commission of the officers forming such meetings.

A Disbanded Officer of the late Army.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 3.

A letter has been received in town from Washington City, dated the 24th ult. which states the reception of a declaration of war by the King of Spain against France—the formation of the whole of Italy into a republic—and the imprisonment of two or three American seamen by a British man of war, from an American vessel at Gibraltar. In the revival of this odious and degrading practice, the writer sees the germ of another war with our late enemy.

The secretary of the treasury of the United States has advertised to let out jobs of work to finish the great turnpike road from Cumberland on the Potomac, to Brownsville on the Monongahela.—*Zan. Mess.*

It was currently reported that when Bonaparte entered Paris and saw Carnot, who was the first person he sent for, he addressed him thus: "You are the only man who told me the truth before my reverses." "Sire," replied Carnot, "do you wish I should continue to speak the truth?" "I require it," "Well, Sire, France will and must have a free Constitution." "I will give it her; I am determined she shall have it." Such is the dialogue which is said to have passed between these two extraordinary men; the one a Republican, who never unbent the rigidity of principles, and the other a man, who after having rioted in the fulness of arbitrary power, and brought even monarchs and nations to obey his mandates, now professing to strip himself of his restored authority, to receive and consolidate the rights and liberties of his people.

Marquis de la Fayette.—This brave man and accomplished nobleman, whose name is so dear to every American, was in February last residing in Paris, and attended the celebration of Washington's birth day by the Americans in that city. We had been long ignorant of his fate and the place of his abode.

National Egie

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Augusta Mirror, of May 29, says: "Again has the policy of England involved the Creek Indians in a war with the United States—and these wretches, who, after being supported by our government, when they otherwise must inevitably have starved, are pouring out the cup of their ingratitude on the peaceful citizens of our country. By a gentleman recently from the agency we learn, that they have driven back the commissioners who were proceeding to run the line—driven off the settlers on the Alabama—declared that all travelling through their country by white persons should be put a stop to, & declared that their boundaries should remain as they were in 1811. This resolution of the Indians was taken in consequence of a declaration of Colonel Nichols, on the Apalachicola, that the British government would guarantee to the Creek Indians, as their allies, all their possessions as they were in 1811.

The London pilot of April 25, states on the authority of private letters from Paris, that a splendid monument is to be erected on the spot where Bonaparte landed on his return from Elba. This monument, it is said, is to bear the following inscription:

Duce Providentia
Hic sua NAPOLEON politus est arena
Dum plorabat Elba, salubrat Gallia Paucem:
Tremebant Reges
Vindictam
Ast
Gaudebant Gentes
Liberatores, Auspicientes.

TRANSLATION.

Providence his guide,
Here NAPOLEON landed on his shore,
Whilst Elba mourned and France hailed her
Father:
Monarchs trembled;
But Nations rejoiced;
For they beheld a deliverer.

LONDON, April 26.

We are extremely concerned to state that advice has been received at the India house, of the capture of the Clarendon Indianman, just within time to avoid restitution by the terms of the American treaty. She is said to be worth 100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

ALGERINE SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon dated 2d May, 1815.

"Letters from Cadiz of the 25th April, mention that the Algerine squadron has put to sea, consisting of 66 vessels (of which we inclose particulars for your inspection) but that no body knows the destination of this considerable force. Spain and this country are at peace with these pirates and America seems to be the only probable object of this expedition, and we should hope the Americans would give a good account of them."

List of the Algerine Squadron.

Designation.	Where built or from whom	Guns.	Men.	taken.	Age.
Frigate 50	Built at Algiers,	360			6
Do. 48	Do.	360			13
Do. 44	360 Taken from the Portuguese,				30
Do. 44	360 Taken from the Tunisians,				9
Corvette 38	Built at Algiers,	300			3
Do. 26	200 Present from the G. Seigneur				15
Do. 24	200 Taken from the Greeks,				14
Do. 24	200 Do.				4
Do. 14	150 Do.				10
Do. 30	300 Do.				3
Brig 20	180 Taken from the Portuguese,				9
Do. 20	180 Built at Algiers,				6
Xebec 18	150 Do.				10
Schr. 1	20 Taken from the Tunisians				6
Galley 3	100 Built at Algiers,				3

Ten gun boats, each carrying 2 guns, and 30 men built at Algiers, two years old.
Thirty do. carrying one gun each, built at Algiers, and 25 men each, 6 years old.
Eleven bombards, one gun each, 25 men built at Algiers' 6 years old.
TOTAL—4 frigates, 6 corvettes, 2 brigs, one xebec, 1 schooner, 5 galleys, 40 gun boats, 11 bombards—463 guns—4745 men.

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

(COPY)

MADRID, May 14, 1815.
To the Hon. Benj. Crowninshield,
Esq. Secretary of the Navy
Washington.

SIR—I have only time to transmit the enclosed extract and list of the naval force of Algiers now at sea. I am of opinion, that their destination is Tunis, and that they mean to co-operate with the malcontents of that Regency, in order to dethrone the present Bey, and subjugate his country, as it is hardly to be supposed that they mean to cruise in the Atlantic with gunboats. It is likewise probable that they have been informed, that, during the war with Tripoli, our vessels of war, arrived in the Mediterranean either singly or in small squadrons, and that they have fitted out their whole force in order to engage them in detail. I hope, however, that they will be disappointed, and that our squadron may arrive altogether before they return to port. I am under no apprehension for the result.

The number of men stated in the above list is incorrect, as their large frigates never have less than five hundred men on board, such as they are, and the other vessels in proportion. The bombards no doubt carry a mortar, besides a gun, each, though not mentioned in the enclosed list; and their sending bombards with their squadron, is, in my opinion, a corroborating proof that they are intended to bombard some of the towns in the Regency of Tunis, with whom they are at war.

We have not heard of the arrival of the Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean nor what are the intentions of Holland relative to their affairs with Barbary. I will forward an open copy of this and the enclosed list, by every American vessel which sails from this port, with directions to give a copy thereof to every vessel they may fall in with in hopes that it may find its way to our squadron should they be at sea, before they approach the straits of Gibraltar.

I have the honor, to subscribe myself with the most distinct respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

A new poem, written by Anacreon Moore, is about to be published in London. The copy right it is said, has been sold at the exorbitant price of three thousand pounds sterling!

LIVERPOOL, April 26.

A Metz article says, that Russia had pledged herself to send all the French prisoners to the further extremity of her empire, never to be returned or exchanged; those who choose to enter her service will be sent to the armies of Caucasus; others will be permitted to form colonies and establishments; and finally those who will do nothing, are to be made slaves. The other powers pledge themselves to treat their prisoners with a severity and contempt which a nation deserves which arrogates in itself the right to choose masters!

MINISTRY OF WAR.

Extract from the minutes of the department of state.

Ellysian Palace, April 22.

NAPOLEON, by the grace, &c.

Art. 1. There shall be organized one or more volunteer corps in each of the departments on the frontiers of the empire. These corps shall be designated by the name of their departments, and in the departments where several, they shall be designated by the numerical order of their formation.

2d. The individuals who shall possess the necessary qualities to raise a volunteer corps, shall apply to the minister of war, or to the prefect.

The prefect after having consulted with the commanders of the department and gendarmerie, will send to the minister of war his report upon the service, experience, and capacity of the applicant, as also upon his standing in the department.

3d. The officers permitted to raise volunteer corps shall be brevetted by us. Such as are thus brevetted may grant commissions to captains, lieutenants, and inferior officers. They shall enlist volunteers from among the national guard not on duty, of soldiers on half pay, of the forest guards, and of any other in public employment; but it is well understood (*dein entendu*) that the latter shall not be called from their stations into the field, until the department is invaded.

4th. The infantry and cavalry of these corps, shall be organized as the infantry and cavalry of the light troops.

These corps shall not be subjected to any regular uniform.

The maximum of formation shall be of 1000 men for the infantry, and 300 for the cavalry.

The infantry shall be armed indifferently with muskets or fowling pieces. The cavalry being of the order of lancers, shall have a lance without a banderol (or camp-colours).

5th. The volunteer corps shall arm, equip and mount themselves at their own expense, and shall receive no pay, either in war or peace, but will be entitled to rations while in actual service.

6th. The volunteer corps may have two pieces of cannon, of 3 or 4 pounders, and in this case, the materials shall be furnished from the public arsenals, and at all times be provided with 600 rounds of ammunition.

three-fourths of their value.

For every prisoner delivered into the hands of the national guards or garrisons, they shall receive 30 francs (value 30 cents) or 6 dollars. They will receive 100 francs for every 1st or 2d lieutenant they shall take.

200 francs for a captain.

500 francs for a chief of battalion or major.

1000 for a colonel.

2000 for a general or field marshal.

4000 for a lieutenant general.

The civil or staff officers of the army shall be paid according to the grade of their rank.

All treasure and baggage, which they may take shall belong to them.

For every aid-de-camp, officer of the day, courier, or express from the enemy, whom they may take, they shall receive 200 francs.

The distribution of the sums and profits, shall be made according to the rule which the minister of war will propose on the principle of shares adopted for the regulation of privateers in time of a maritime war.

9th. Volunteer corps may likewise be formed in the interior departments. They shall not be marched out of their department until hostilities have actually taken place, and they may direct themselves upon the frontiers of their choice, on taking the order from the minister of war.

10th. Our ministers of war and of the interior are charged, each in his respective province, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

LATEST FROM THE KING OF NAPLES.

[King Murat near Placentia, April 14—consequently not beaten and wounded on the 11th, and driven out of Italy—his army increasing, and menacing the British at Genoa. The latest authentic and direct account.]

PLACENTIA, April 14.

Four Piedmontese regiments from the garrison of this city. It is said they will be reinforced to-morrow by two more, who were last night at Broui, and who continue their march with all possible speed. The Neapolitan troops have their headquarters at St. Lazare, one mile from this city; all the gates are shut, except that of Trebia. The king of Naples arrived this day at St. Lazare, and gave orders to summon the place to surrender.

The greatest fermentation prevails among the Sardinian troops, who, commanded by officers who had followed his majesty into Sardinia, have not inspired the soldiers with any confidence.

All our bastions and ramparts are mounted, but good artillerymen are wanted. We have here a park considerable enough, and which the king of Naples appears to covet.

The citizens mount guard before the prisons, in order to maintain good order. The people are quiet.

The Neapolitans will enter whenever they please, without having to fight the troops, who last year fought them in redoubts; in the battles of the 13th and 18th.

The Neapolitan army which is estimated at 123,000 men, daily receives recruits from all the military who have been in service. A column of 25,000 men crossed the Po yesterday at Calais Maggiore, and marched upon Cremona, whilst general Campona holds the Austrians in check on the left of the Po and Minio.

The Austrians appear to make great works of defence on the right borders of the Po, before our city, where they fear, the Neapolitan army, when they possess it will endeavor to cross the river.

By the reports which are in circulation, it appears, that the Neapolitans march through the Appennine mountains and take a direction for Genoa and Alexandria. It is believed that the troops, on the point of crossing the Treppia are ordered to march against the latter city.

At this moment it is said that the Neapolitans are masters of St. Georges, of the castle of St. John, and are on the march for Stradella.

Journal de Paris

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 15th 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on the 1st day of August next, instructions will be issued forbidding the Collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, the collectors of the internal duties, and taxes, and the receivers of all public dues whatsoever, to receive in payment of such duties, taxes and dues, the bank notes of any bank, which does not, on demand, pay its own notes in gold and silver, and, at the same time, refuses to receive, credit, re-issue, and circulate, the Treasury Notes emitted upon the faith and security of the United States, in deposits, or in payments to, or from, the bank, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as cash, or its own bank notes.

The Loan Officers of the several states are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power; and the printers, authorised to print the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS.

Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW CHURCH.

The committee appointed to superintend the erection of the church in Market street, provided for the ministrations of the rev. James M'Chord, have at length the pleasure of announcing to the public, the near completion of their task. The house will be opened for public worship, on Sunday the 30th inst.

While issuing the present intimation, the committee cannot withhold from the numerous and solicitous friends of this little establishment their earnest congratulations on the success which has at length crowned the general wish, amid the darkness and difficulties of the times. Ten months have, indeed, elapsed, since the undertaking was to have been completed; nor is it at this moment in the power of the plan committed to their oversight, has been put in execution. To communicate to the exterior of the building, an appearance comporting with the elegance and symmetry of its interior arrangements, and to prepare the gallery for the reception of auditors, will require an additional expenditure of several hundred dollars. But on this additional expenditure, the committee do not think of entering, till they shall have witnessed the fulfillment of their present just and moderate expectations in relation to the object now respectfully announced. All that is necessary to the neatness and convenience of the low and principal part of the edifice will be accomplished before the day already mentioned: nor do they anticipate any cause to shrink from the decisions of the taste or science, which, two or three weeks hence, may honor them with the inspection of this portion of their work.

To enable them to meet the numerous and pressing demands, to which they have been subjected during the progress of the undertaking, the appeal of the committee must be made to the liberality and piety of Lexington, and its vicinity. The accustomed munifi-

cence of very many of their fellow citizens, & the solicitude that has been unceasingly expressed for the arrival of the moment now at hand, equally serve to strengthen their conviction that the appeal will not be in vain. It has hitherto been adverted to by casual visitors, as a ground of just reproach to western towns, that their ecclesiastical establishments have not been placed on that respectable and inviting footing, which should at once enlist the finest and best feelings of the community, and levy the tribute of esteem from strangers. It depends in some measure upon the friends of this establishment to say how soon that reproach shall be wiped away. If it is left with them, as KENTUCKIANS, to decide how far encouragement is due to an undertaking which, on the single ground of lofty and legitimate state,—predilection may advance no feeble claim.

With a view to ascertain as speedily as possible, how far their anticipations of public support will be realized, they have appointed MONDAY, the 31st inst. for the sale of the Pews. The business of the day will be opened by an appropriate address from the Rev. J. M'Chord; to be preceded by such an exposition of the terms and principles of the sale, from one member of the committee, as the circumstances of the case may require. It may however be proper to remark in general, that the Pews will be disposed of to the highest bidder; and that negotiable notes, without endorsements, will be required, payable at sixty, one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and eighty days after date.

JOHN TILFORD,
JOHN M'KINLEY,
T. H. PINDELL,
ALEX. PARKER,
DAVID CASTLEMAN,
J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

July 3, 1815—27

THEATRE.

This Evening, July the 3d,
Will be presented a Comedy, in five acts, entitled the

WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

Penruddock,	Mr. Collins,
Sir David Daw,	Jefferson,
Governor Tempest	Lucas,
Woodville,	Cargill,
Sydenham,	Morgan,
Henry Woodville,	Ludlow,
Weszel,	Anderson,
Jenkins,	Beale,
Mrs. Woodville,	Mrs. Harrett,
Emily Tempest,	Turner,
Dame Dunkley,	Milner,

Between the Play and Farce,
Fancy Dance, Miss Turner.
Song—the "AMERICAN STAR," Mr. Cargill.
Song—"HULL'S VICTORY," Mr. Morgan.
After which a favorite new Farce, called

The Spoil'd Child.

For particulars, see bills of the evening.

FOURTH OF JULY 1815.

CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHT.

Grand Illumination, Fire-works, Horsemanship AND TRANSPARENCIES.

MR. CAYETANO
Presents his grateful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, for the encouragement he has met with in this place; desirous to omit nothing that will contribute to the gratification of the public, on that celebrated day of Independence, he assures his friends and the public in general, that he will neither spare pains nor expense, to contribute to the amusement of the evening. On account of the different diversions of the day, the performance will take place by CANDLE-LIGHT, when the Circus will be SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED.
Monday, July 3.

MR. CAYETANO
Presents his respects to the citizens of the Town of Lexington and its vicinity, and returns them his sincere thanks for the patronage they have extended towards him in the line of his profession during his residence among them.

As he will certainly leave Lexington the latter part of this week, not to return; he requests all those who are indebted to him, to call on him and discharge their respective debts, and those whom he is indebted, will please send in their accounts for settlement and payment.

Lexington, July 3d, 1815.

NOTICE.

I caution the public against taking my two notes for one hundred and fifty dollars each, payable to Messrs. Inston and Garner, at the Lexington Branch Bank, on the 10th of January next, as I have not received the consideration for which said notes were passed.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Lexington Brewery.
Lexington, July 1, 1815.—27 3c.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers are now opening a Superb assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods from England since Peace, consisting of Jackson Stripes, Neutal Prints, Ladies dress Trimmings, Crapes, dresses and dress'd Cambrics Muslins, Patent Steam Loom, water dressed and Long Cloth Shirtings, Gentlemen's cravats, Cotton Hose &c. &c.—We flatter ourselves that it will be the interest of those wishing to purchase to give us a call, as those articles are laid in for Cash only & selected by B. Boswell who has resided at Philadelphia since the ratification of peace, for the express purpose of purchasing the most fashionable and cheap goods in market, and will continue to forward them on as purchased.

MORRISON BOSWELLS & SUTTON

Lexington, June 29th, 1815. 27-6c.

A Liberal Reward

Will be given to any person who may have found a Saddle and Bridle lost near the Circus on Saturday evening the 1st July; The Saddle was about half worn and had a silver head and cantle, the pad lined with Blue Bath Coating; the Bridle Bitt plated and had been broken and formed S. any person that will leave them either at Dr. Cochranes shop or Mr. Ross's, shall receive a liberal reward.
The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

Jessamine County, Sc.
Taken up by Robert Boatman, in said county, near Christmas's mills, on Hickman's creek, a dark brown horse, about 14 1-2 hands high, five years old, ball face, white hairs on the near side near the flank, branded with S, on the near shoulder, shot beard, appraised to 18 dollars—given under my hand the 17th day of April, 1815. JOHN PERRY.

AUCTION.

Will be offered for sale, on Saturday, the 15th inst. at auction, the following property, which from its near situation to the New Market-House, on Water street, it is presumable will be worth the attention of those wishing to own property in that valuable quarter of the town.—viz.

Four Lots of Ground,

Being one half of that corner lot, fronting on Mulberry street, between High and Water streets.

LOT No. 1—is 30 feet front, running back 66 feet to Mr. Robert Barr's lot, with a comfortable log building thereon, calculated for the accommodation of a small family.

LOTS No. 2 & 3—are of the same size, with a good log building, situated partly on each, which will also be offered for sale.

LOT No. 4—is the corner lot on Mulberry and High streets, 27 feet on the first and 66 feet on the latter.

Terms of sale—6, 12 & 18 months, negotiable paper, with approved endorsements—the titles made when the last payment is discharged—And immediately thereafter, will be sold the large Brick Building, lately occupied as a spinning house; by William Todd, on High street. The lot is 43 feet front, and 100 feet back—the house is 43 by 24 1-2 feet, two stories high, and excellent cellar. Also a lot of ground adjoining, of 25 feet front, extending back the same distance. Terms—six, twelve and eighteen months credit. Bond and security will be required for the first payment, and the title to the property retained, until the whole is paid.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, the 22d day of July, at ten o'clock, on the premises, will be exposed to public sale for cash, to the highest bidder, a TRACT OF LAND, on the head waters of Cane run, containing about one hundred and five acres, well improved, with a good dwelling house of brick, and other suitable out houses—it being the farm lately owned and occupied by Asa Wilgus—sold under a Deed of Trust, from said Wilgus, to satisfy a claim of John W. Hunt, of \$1930, that was due on the 22nd June, 1815.

THOMAS JANUARY, Trustee,
July 3, 1815 27-3c

State of Kentucky,

FAVETTE CIRCUIT, Sc.
Matthew K. Withers, compt.

against
Withers and John Edwards, defts. } In Chanc.
THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Edwards is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is therefore ordered, that unless said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next August term, and enter an appearance herein, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy, Attest,
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

Church Pews.

ON Wednesday the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. will be offered on rent, at auction, all the unoccupied Pews in the 1st Presbyterian Church in Lexington. The time for which the seats will be let, will be made known at that time. However, it will not be less than one year from the 5th May ult. The Bell will ring about 3 o'clock.

A. M'CALLA, } Trustees
W. ALLEN, } Committee.
N. BURROWS, }
June 20, 1815. 27-1c.

Barbecue.

On the Fourth of July next, a Sumptuous Barbecue will be furnished by Mr. Asa Wilgus, at the Union Spring, three miles east of Lexington, and adjoining the farms of Wm. T. Barry, esq. and Capt. Mann Satterwhites. A plank floor to dance on, with a covering, is erected, and so constructed as to completely shelter the company from bad weather. Music of the first order, will be procured, and indeed every exertion made, to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with every thing calculated for their amusement and comfort, by the managers.

JOHN T. HAWKINS,
WM. COCHRAN,
JOHN WYATT,
WM. T. BARRY,
WM. MEREDITH,
WALLER WOOLFOLK.
June 26. 26-3p

Last Notice.

I intend starting to Philadelphia on the 1st day of July—those indebted to me, will be pleased to call and close their accounts, or pay off their notes due to me, before that period; further indulgence cannot be given without much inconvenience. Those who fail to comply with this request, must expect their accounts or notes to be placed in the hands of some collector for the purpose of settlement.

The highest price in Cash, is given at my store for merchantable HEMP. E. W.

26-4 June 26.

NOTICE.

Application will be made by the subscribers to the county court of Nicholas at their August term, for leave to lay off a town on our lands in Nicholas county, and on the waters of Somerset, in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ROBERT BERRY,
JOHN LOCHBRIDGE,
WILLIAM LOCHBRIDGE

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by bond, note or book account will please to call and settle the same by the twentieth of July, as I mean to go to Philadelphia at that time; those that will not avail themselves of this notice may expect to find their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection.

WM. ROSS.

Lexington, June 13th, 1815. 26-6

Fayette county, Sc.
Taken up by Adam Keiser two miles from Lexington, Limestone road, one Sorrel Stallion colt, 3 or 4 years old, unbroke, fourteen and an half hands high, some white spots on each side of his belly, star in his forehead, long mane and tail—appraised to fifteen dollars by Robert Lytle and Stephen M. Russell, this 4th day of April, 1815.

25-3p

OLIVER KEPPE.

Fayette County, Sc.
Taken up by Philip Jones, at Mrs. Ryman's mills on Iron Grey Run, 3 years old, right hind leg white, left hind foot white, 13 1-2 hands high—appraised to \$5, before me, this 24th of January, 1815 26-8p

JOSEPH ROHR, J. P.

Jessamine County To wit.
Taken up by Thomas Wade in said county near Goggins ferry on the Kentucky river a brown Mare about four feet nine inches high 4



FROM THE HALCYON LUNARY.

On the deck of the slow sailing vessel alone,
As I silently sat, all was mute as the grave;
It was night; and the moon brightly glittering
shone,
Lighting up, with its lustre, the quivering
wave.

So bewitchingly mellow and pure was that
gleam,
Which she darted while watching o'er
nature's repose,
That I thought it resembled Christianity's beam,
When it softens and soothes, without chafing
our woes.

And I felt such an exquisite wildness of sorrow
As I gazed at the tremulous glow of the
deep,
That I longed to prevent the intrusions of
morning,
And stay there forever to wonder and weep.

[From a late English Paper.]

ELEGY,

ON THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD.

Fair exhalation of a summer night,
Rising from smoke, in smoke to disappear,
Trick'd up by Re—I want, to sink from sight,
Beneath the hammer of an auctioneer!

Could Concord find no worthier resting-place,
Than this, frail type of fortune's fickle round,
Form'd of bright visions that each other chase,
On wheels revolving and with fire-work
crown'd?

Else—'tis for like this fabric of an hour
The pile which Kings in Congress design'd
to raise,

Where Concord must await the strife of
power—
A single nebrand acts it in a blaze.

Forth rush the Titans in wild acclaim;
One single note has Concord to display:
'Tis this—that in the Continental game
Whate'er is won or lost, John Bull—must pay.

ANECDOTE OF BONAPARTE.

When Bonaparte was examining the
great pyramid with Denon and others, a
messenger arrived at the entrance, that
the Turks had landed in great force on
the coast. Without returning to Cairo,
Bonaparte ordered Kleber to join him
with the troops there as a reserve, as
rapidly as possible, and arrived the next
night at Aboukir, to command those
who had been collected for him. With
his generals Lasnes, Murat and Marmont,
who accompanied him were his interpreter,
and his interpreter's brother an artist.
They were in the same tent with their
commander—and when every thing
was arranged for the approaching fight,
they lay down in their cloaks around him
to repose. This artist (from whom I had
the anecdote) told me he never in his life
was near Bonaparte, without being im-
pressed by his profound & terrible head-
and now more than ever, the association-
being peculiarly interesting from the
time of the night, the approach of battle,
and the general only awake with a single
lamp, he found himself so irresistibly at-
tracted to his features, that he could not
sleep; curious to observe whether Bonaparte
would sleep himself he kept his atti-
tude of apparent repose, and fixed his
eyes on him with an eager and breathless
anxiety.

It was now the very depth of midnight,
and to the rumbling of aillery and
rattling of arms succeeded the most
gloomy silence! After a considerable
pause, during which Bonaparte was
hanging over a map, he leaned his spare
and hollow cheek on his hand, while his
eyes burning in the shadows of their sockets,
gleamed with a tense and lustrous
firmness—he looked at his watch, then
walked to the door of his tent, and
earnestly observed the dark and still hori-
zon, then returned, and put his watch
on the table, and dwelt on its echoing and
solitary tick with irritated agony. In a
few minutes he strode again to the open-
ing of his tent, and again returned dis-
appointed, for nature was proceeding with
her accustomed regularity, uninfluenced
by his turbulent haste. He now took the
lamp and holding it above his head, look-
ed around on those who were sleeping;
the artist instantly shut his eyes, as if
asleep like the rest—when Bonaparte,
deceived, replaced the lamp and per-
fectly unconscious of being observed,
yielded to his feelings without restraint;
his whole frame began to shake with a
restless impatience—he seemed weary
of waiting the regular process of nature,
he seemed longing to have time and
eternity in his grasp, that he might wield
or control them as he wished, for his pur-
pose—unable to control himself, he dug
the table with a pair of compasses in agi-
tated spasms, and appeared inwardly to
curse the irrevocable limit of being.

How justly would this enthusiastic
eagerness have been ennobled, had the
object been elevated and virtuous; but
degraded by its ferocity, we consider it
only as the restless turbulence of a tyrant,
who had delay, the consequence of any
will but his own, though the consequence
even of the systematic regularity of
nature.

Excited nearly to madness by his fiery
agitation, he rushed once again to the
door, when as if in pity to this victim of
passion, the day dawned on his heated
face with a smiling and beaming fresh-
ness; the mists of the morn were rolling
away as the light glittered on their ro-
undness, and nature began to awake from
her drowsy stupor, with a stirring

sort of hum, that indicated life, though
nothing was heard distinctly. Bonaparte
extinguished the lamp, and with an en-
ergy that marked his delight, roused
his generals; mounted his horse—rode
through his soldiers, telling them, "an
army of Turks existed near them, and by
ten he expected they would exist no
longer!" The battle shortly after com-
menced, and by ten nothing remained of
his gorgeous enemies but the melan-
choly and shadowy remembrance!

London Paper.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
the suite of Lord Moira, dated the River
Ganges, July 23, on board the pri-
ncipal Beederon, a pleasure boat,

We are now proceeding up this river
to ascertain its source, and visit the
different Rajahs and other eastern princes,
in alliance with us. It is supposed
that the voyage will occupy 6 months, &
the whole not less than eighteen. Our
cruise is not at all plain sailing, for we
have already lost four of our boats—they
were swamped. We are now at anchor,
having proceeded only about 100 miles;
and his excellency is about to send a ves-
sel to the seat of government for a sup-
ply. I take this opportunity of writing.
During our sojourn here, we amuse our-
selves with killing wild beasts, not lying
far from the shore, and there being im-
mense numbers of them within sight.
Lord Moira shot one of them yesterday;
it was a tiger of the most ferocious de-
scription, and measured nine feet from the
head to the tail. The most romantic and
beautiful prospects in nature present
themselves on one side of the Ganges,
consisting of a vast chain of mountains, an
entire jungle, that is covered with trees
of the most beautiful verdure, and the
ground resembling an emerald mead,
with here and there a water-fall.

The opposite side of the river forms a
striking contrast.—It is a level plain,
without a green leaf or a blade of grass.
His excellency's table is the most sumptu-
ous imaginable; and what will sur-
prise you, he has refreshments of ice
every day; this, under a vertical sun,
must excite not a little astonishment, but
it is nevertheless true. We are indebted
to a celebrated chemist for this discovery;
it is prepared by a process in a newly in-
vented machine, in which saltpetre is the
principal ingredient used. We have
lumps every day. On the expiration of
our voyage, we mount the elephants, and
thus we mean to travel during the other
12 months. The object of this excursion
is said to be not merely pleasure—it is
combined with objects of the highest im-
portance to the future welfare of India.

FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT
near the state house in the town of Frank-
fort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.
TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn,
WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book
account, are requested to call immediately and settle
the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorised to ad-
just all debts due to and from said firm, as no indul-
gence will be given; and all those having demands
against said firm, are requested to make them.
ASA WILGUS.
February 18. 8-tf

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the
town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County
and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be con-
sulted at his office on Main-street, next door above
McCormick's Book Store, and a few doors below the
Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-tf Oct

I have just received a quantity of
Loaf Sugar,
OF PRIME QUALITY,
and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.
BARTH BLOUNT.
January 28, 1815. 5-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR HASKIN from Philadelphia, respect-
fully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-
menced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the
room over the store of Bobb and Vigns, Cheap-
side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an au-
ction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his
work to the satisfaction of his employers.—
The portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken
since he has been in Lexington may be seen at
his room, which is open at all hours of the day.
40-tf

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
PLANK AND SCANTLING,
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;
For which a liberal price will be given.
R. B. SPALDING.
N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey
men House Joiners, of steady habits.
R. B. S.
Lex. January 3, 1815. 3—

Columbian Inn.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public,
that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUM-
BIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of
Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for
the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE there-
in.—The situation of this house is known to be the
most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, be-
ing near the centre of the town and immediately op-
posite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east
side of the court-house. The subscriber has in-
creased the number of his beds and servants in and
about his house—His table shall be furnished with
every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall
always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and
DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large
and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one
hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with
Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced
ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber
with their custom, may rely on every attention being
paid to them, to make them as comfortable as pos-
sible.
ASA WILGUS.
February 18. 8-tf

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps
his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck,
on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower
corner of the New Market House, where he
may always be found by those disposed to employ
him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & R. WOODRUFF,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public in general, that they still
continue to carry on the above business in all
their branches at their former stand opposite
Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—
They return their sincere thanks for past pa-
tronage, and hope by their strict attention to
business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,
An elegant assortment of
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,
Which they will sell much lower than has
ever been sold in the western country. Coun-
try merchants can be supplied at the Philadel-
phia prices.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage
and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe
and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &
Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock
Work, &c.

CANT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Coles, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assort-
ment of
Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash.
The highest price in Cash will be given for
old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by
E. W. CRAIG.
January 20, 1815. 4—

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their ad-
vantage to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and
real estate given as security. Refer to
DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.
Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-tf

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING
COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as
also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM
WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having ex-
tended their machinery for striking all kinds of
Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular sup-
ply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW
CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and
HATTERS JACKS—Also MILLING CARDS,
FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warrant-
ed of superior quality.—Orders punctually and fidu-
cially executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery,
may be had of the above Manufacturer at
LEWIS SANDERS', Lexington.
March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

Notice.

The stock-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Co.
are requested to attend the half yearly meeting,
which will be held at their office, in Lexington, at
12 o'clock, on Saturday, the first day of July next.
By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN L. MARTIN, clk.

Kentucky Insurance Office, June 3d. In. 23

First and Last Notice.

The subscriber wishes all those indebted to him to
come forward and pay off the old score, as he in-
tends to go or send to the eastward, by the 15th Ju-
ly next. Those who will not avail themselves of the
present notice, may expect to find their accounts
&c. in the hands of proper officers for collection.
JOSEPH I. LEMON.
June 3d, 1815. 23

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

From my pasture, on Saturday night last, a likely
Bay Horse, nine years old, branded on the buttock
with an L, a little dished faced, with a fine eye,
scar on the top of his head, remarkable small foot.
I will give a hundred dollars for the horse and
thief, or 20 dollars for the horse alone.
ELIJAH CARTMELL.
May 25. 22-3

The Great Question Examined.
Persons holding subscription papers to the a-
bove work, are earnestly solicited to forward them
to this office, that the work may immediately be
put to press.

Last Notice.

I intend starting to Philadelphia on the first day
of July those indebted to me, will be pleased to call
and close these accounts, or pay off their notes due
to me, before that period; further indulgence can-
not be given without much inconvenience. Those
who fail to comply with this request must
expect their accounts or notes to be placed in
the hands of some collector, for the purpose of set-
tlement.
28-4t Wm. GRIMES, Jr.

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard,
and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their fac-
tory, upper end of Main street.

MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
May 9, 1815.

UNITED STATES APOTHECARY GEN- RAL'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, March 31.

SURGEONS and mates or other officers at-
tached to the United States or state's ser-
vice, or all other persons holding hospital sup-
plies of any description whatever, belonging to
the United States army, are hereby requested
to report the same without delay to this office,
or to either of my assistants on the following
stations, viz.—Burlington, Vt. Williamsville
and Brownsville, N. Y. Boston, New-London,
New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va. Charle-
ston, S. C. and New-Orleans. Each article of
Medicine, surgical instruments, regimental
medicines and store chests, hospital stores,
furniture, bedding and equipments, not imme-
diately wanted, must be forthwith returned to
this department, and placed in either of the
above named depositories: receipts will be given
for the same, which will exonerate the present
possessor from further responsibility, and en-
able him to settle his accounts with the govern-
ment. All expenses incurred in the transporta-
tion of these articles from their present situa-
tion to the nearest of the above mentioned de-
positories, will be paid by the Quarter-master's
department, such account being previously
certified by myself or either of my assistants.

FRANCIS LEBARON,

U. S. Apothecary General.

The Printers employed to publish the
laws of the United States, are requested to in-
sert this notice six times in succession in their
papers, and present their accounts to the
Quarter-master general's department for pay-
ment.

April 19. 24-6t.

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails,
made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold whole-
sale, at the Franklin Price, with the addition of
carriage. 24-tf Lexington, June 12.

Mr. Green

Begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of
Lexington and its vicinity, that early in the month
of July he will commence giving Lessons on the Pi-
ano Forte; those ladies and gentlemen who employ
him, may rest assured of his best endeavors to merit
their approbation. 24 June 12.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFAC-
TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water
street, where they have on hand a constant
supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and
BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-
men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-
ing been employed out of the factories at Pitts-
burgh, where the nail making business has ar-
rived at so high a state of improvement.
Their work will not be excelled by any work
of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at
the same place—where business in that line
will be executed on the shortest notice and
the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with
their custom can be supplied by wholesale or
retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. &
L. HAWKINS, on Main street.
32-4f August 8, 1814.

Notice.

All those indebted to the subscribers either by
note or book account, are requested to come for-
ward and settle them off, by the 10th July, as one of
the firm intends starting to the eastward, about that
time. 24-6 ELLIS & MORROW.

Lost,

On Saturday, the 20th May, in Lexington, several
small Bank Notes, to the amount of \$171.2 wrapped
in a piece of brown paper. Any person who
may have found the same, shall be generously re-
warded by the subscriber, living near Nicholasville.
24 WILLIAM KENEDEY.

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone
street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay
attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths,
ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid at-
tention to, and be made to look new. Gold and sil-
ver lace cleaned, and the blue dyeing carried on, as u-
sual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—
the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform
their friends and the public in general, that their
machines are in complete operation at their fac-
tory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington,
at six pence per pound for common wool—and hav-
ing the advantage of both water and horses, will en-
able them to accommodate their friends on the short-
est notice and in the best manner. For sale at their
factory, a quantity of Woolen Linings, and Wool
Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

WOODFORD CIRCUIT, Set: June Term 1815:
IN CHANCERY.

Zachariah Dozier, Complainant,

against

Ann Lucas, John Burbridge, Elizabeth
Stapp, James Stapp and Sally his wife,
Wm. Burbridge, Jeremiah Burbridge,
Samuel Simpson and Franky his wife,
Benjamin Bowmar and Polly his wife,
Micajah Kreal and Milly his wife, and
Elijah Burbridge, heirs and legal repre-
sentatives of Benjamin Burbridge de-
ceased.

This day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court that Ann Lucas is not an inhabitant of
this Commonwealth, and that she hath failed
to enter her appearance herein according to law
and the rules of this Court. It is therefore
ordered, that unless the said defendant appear
here on or before the first day of the next Sep-
tember term of this Court, and answer the
complainants Bill, the same will be taken for
confessed, against her and it is further ordered,
that a copy of this Order be inserted in some
authorised News-Paper, published in this Com-
monwealth for eight weeks successively.

A copy attested JOHN M'KINNEY, c w c
June 12 24

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.
B. BLOUNT.
Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-tf

All kinds of
**CONSTABLES BLANKS,
SHERIFF'S DO.**

Blank Deeds.

For sale at this Office,

G. Geib

Respectfully informs the public, that he
now lives in the House formerly occupied by
John T. Mason, on Main cross street, about a
mile north of the Court-house.

He purposes taking scholars at his own
House, where a few young Ladies can be ac-
commodated with board. And also to attend
pupils at their places of residence in Lexing-
ton and its vicinity, to teach them the follow-
ing branches of Music, viz.—Composition,
Thoro' Bass Playing, the Piano Forte, the
Italian Style of singing and the German Flute,
&c.

He flatters himself that his long experience
and practice in Music will merit the public
patronage.

For terms apply at his House or to the
Music Store on Main Street formerly occu-
pied by the Subscriber.
Lexington, May 28, 1815. 22

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & M'Kinney,

ARE requested to come forward and settle their
accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and
wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have
Wool, ready com'd, to spin, at my Steam fac-
tory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

November 11, 1814. 46

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street,
opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22
feet on Water street, running back half the distance
from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer.
11-tf March 13, 1815.

Coffee & Cotton.

6000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6000 Carolina long staple Cotton,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL.
14th April, 1815. 16-tf

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at redu-
ced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.
Water-street, Lexington. 34

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has pur-
chased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAIN-
WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next
door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheap-
side, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of
GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in
the cellar of the same room.
47-tf Lexington, November 20.

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Cir-
cuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts.
He will particularly attend to the collection of such
monies as he may obtain judgments for when re-
quested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lex-
ington. April 3. 614-

Elijan Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches
as, in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few
steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street.
They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes,
Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their
line: they will execute all orders with dispatch, &c.
in the best manner. They will be always pre-
pared to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for
shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for
fewer shoes.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented pa-
tent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for
a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the jail.
I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this
machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by
competent judges that it will do the work of six
men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.
May 13. 20

A Stocking Hosiery Wanted.

A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will
get constant employment and liberal wages, by